

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

ELISHA W. COLEMAN, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1836.

No. 70 Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. T. BRADFORD, FOR DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

For one year in advance \$2 50

If not paid at the end of 6 months 3 00

within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky., on the 1st October, 1836, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Adams Henry D

Adams H C Dr

Adams A

Allen George

Asten Orlando

Andrew Benjamin

Austin Robert

Arnold Elbert

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Arnold Sarah

Gainer Francis

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gardner R

Gray John

Griffin Thomas C

Green Henry

Green J Spring

Griegg William 3

Green Alexander N

Grimes William

Graves William W

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Gentry W H

Reynold Isaac

Reed Sarah

Richardson Mary

Ritter James

Richardson Miss Margaret

Richardson H 2

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3

Richardson F D 3



# SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

From the New York Evening Post.

The financial storm long since predicted by this journal has at last commenced in good earnest, and begins now to be severely felt. For a considerable time past a pressure for money has been experienced in this metropolis, and within a few days it has increased to a degree which has made it the subject of general conversation and complaint. Men now perceive that their projects, sustained on the airy basis of too widely extended credit, are in danger of sudden ruin. A sense of general insecurity is awakened, and alarm and consternation are taking the place of that foolhardy spirit of speculation, which, but a little while ago, kept hurrying on from one mad scheme to another, as if it possessed the fabled art of turning all it touched into gold. A commercial revolution has commenced, and we fear will not terminate, till it has swept like a tornado over the land, and marked its progress by the wrecks scattered in its path.

It is always to be expected in this country, when anything occurs to create extensive dissatisfaction, that newspaper writers, on one side or the other, will strive to turn it to the uses of party; and we accordingly find, in the present instance, that the opposition journals seize the subject of the financial difficulties as a theme for declamation against the government, and ascribe all our pecuniary embarrassments to the mal-administration of public affairs. Some, with singular contempt for the understanding of their readers, deal in mere generalities, and, in all the worn out commonplaces of the political slang vocabulary, denounce the administration as composed of a set of ignorant "tinkers of the currency," or fraudulent speculators, who interfere with the financial arrangements of the country, for the purposes of private gain, perfectly regardless of the wide spread ruin they may occasion. In the same spirit they call upon the merchants to close their stores and counting rooms and go out into the streets as political missionaries, devoting themselves exclusively, for the next twenty days, to the business of electioneering, with a view of putting down a corrupt administration, which is forever trying high-handed experiments with the currency, and obstructing the sources of commercial prosperity. The day has been when the mercantile men of this community suffered themselves to be inflamed by such appeals, and acted in pursuance of such advice. But we trust that day is past, never to return.

Another portion of the opposition papers, with more respect for the intelligence of their readers, endeavor to fortify their charges against the administration by explaining the mode in which they conceive it to be the author of the present difficulties. By some of these, all the embarrassments of the money market are traced to the order of the Treasury Department, requiring payment for public lands to be made in specie. This may do very well as a reason to be urged by those wise journalists who are ever ready to shape their political economy to the exigencies of party; but will hardly satisfy readers of so much intelligence as to demand that the cause shall be adequate to the effect. Any one who will give the slightest attention to the statistics of the land sales, and who will reflect what a vast amount of purchase an inconsiderable sum in specie will pay, in its necessarily constant and rapid circulation from the land office to the neighboring bank, and from the bank back to the land office, must be perfectly satisfied that the regulation in question cannot have had any perceptible effect in producing the general financial pressure now experienced.

There is a third class of opposition writers who, like the others, imputing all the difficulties to the administration, yet find out an entirely different and much more adequate cause. These impute it entirely to the Treasury orders, issued to various banks in different parts of the Union against the public funds collected on deposit in the banks of this city. By the natural course of trade, New York is the great money market and storehouse of bullion for the entire confederacy. At this point, four-fifths of the whole revenue of the country are collected, and would here accumulate, affording a substantial basis of credit and reciprocal accommodation to those who pay it, were it not for that "tinkering with the currency" which subverts the natural order of things. To this extent we sincerely go with those who are declaiming against the government. We agree with them that the condition of affairs, as established by the laws of trade, is deranged by government interference, and that the treasury orders, which have the effect to cause a sudden dispersion of the public funds accumulated in this city, and to drain the specie from the vaults of our banks, sending it hither and thither, and for a time, entirely destroying its use, as a foundation of commercial credit, are the immediate cause of the prevailing distress. So far, the opposition writers have our concurrence; but not one step beyond, because, further than this, they are not supported by truth. Let us look calmly at the facts, and see where justice must attach the blame.

The complaint is, that Mr. Woodbury, directed perhaps by the Executive, issues Treasury Orders to banks at various distant points, which they present to the banks in this city, in many cases demanding specie, thus compelling those institutions suddenly to retrench, and

spreading consternation and ruin among the merchants. The banks themselves, it is further affirmed, if payment of these orders should continue to be demanded in specie, will soon be exhausted of every metallic dollar, and obliged to suspend the redemption of their notes. We very much fear that there is no exaggeration in all this. But where lies the blame? We are not content to stop at Mr. Woodbury, and shower undeserved obloquy upon him. We cannot charge it to General Jackson; for we have no warrant for believing he would assume such a fearful responsibility. We go further than this: we go to those enactments which make it obligatory on the Treasury Department to act as it is acting, which leave it no discretion; which compel it to derange the currency, to break up the foundations of commercial credit in this great city, and create all the widespread distress which, in the end, must result from the proceeding. One step further will show us the origin of those laws; and there we behold the very men who are now the loudest and angriest declaimers against these consequences; the very party which is endeavoring to convert them into a fatal weapon against their opponents. To the act regulating the deposits of public money, and more particularly, to the supplementary act, passed on the last legislative day of the session, we impute all the mischief.

Both these acts were conceived, and matured, and carried into effect by the opposition, aided by such administration members as they could deceive with the illusory promises of advantage which the measures held out to the spirit of sectional rapacity. They considered their carrying them a great party triumph. They had public rejoicings on the occasion, with discharges of artillery, bonfires, and all the ecstasies of such electioneering pageants. They now behold the result, or rather the commencement of the end. The fruit is of the tree of their planting; if it is bitter, they have themselves to thank. Bid us it is, we fear that worse—much worse is yet to come.

We assert that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot possibly act otherwise than he is now acting. He doubtsless sees, and knows, and laments, the consequences of the orders issued from his department; but he has no power to withhold them. The President of the United States has no power to forbid their being issued. It is done in plain pursuance of the positive provisions of the deposit law and its supplementary rider—laws devised by the aristocracy, carried by the aristocracy, rejoiced at by the aristocracy. Pain would the President have interposed his veto, but they were made to assume such a shape as obviated the constitutional objection, and, in the delusion of the moment, too many of the democratic party had joined their opponents to render such a step of any avail. The bills were signed—signed with a strong presentiment, or rather a clear foresight of the evils they would occasion; and the event affords another forcible illustration of the sagacity of that great man whom the people, in a happy hour, selected to guide the affairs of state. Other warning voices foretold the ruin that would ensue. The views of Mr. Van Buren were well known at the time, and were immediately after very clearly expressed. In the House of Representatives Mr. Campbell raised his admonitory voice, and predicted the very state of things which now exists. But all in vain. The opposition drowned remonstrances with clamor. They won to their side sectional politicians by the hopes which they excited of local advantages. They carried the measure; and now they experience its effects. Not they only, unfortunately; but those who opposed the mad, corrupting scheme. The whole people feel the effects, and are doomed to feel them with far greater intensity before many months are past.

The supplementary law to which we have alluded renders it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make "transfers from banks in one State or Territory to banks in another State or Territory, whenever such transfers may be required, in order to prevent large and inconvenient accumulations in particular places, or in order to produce a due equality and just proportion, according to the provisions of said act"—namely, the Deposit Act. The "due proportion and just equality" required by the provisions of that act, is a division, on the first of January next, of the surplus revenue among the states in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; and, in the meanwhile, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make "transfers from state to state, according to that scale of distribution, and not to suffer to remain in any one deposit bank an amount exceeding three-fourths of its capital. This wise law obliges him to stand in a posture of perpetual vigilance, and keep carting the public money about from bank to bank, the moment the course of business places in any institution a single dollar beyond the limitation of the law. The evil, then, springs from the law and those who made the law, and not from the Secretary of the Treasury.

As for the fact that specie is demanded of the banks in New York in payment of the Treasury orders, the opposition have again only their own party to thank. It is a notorious fact that a majority of the several directors of nine-tenths of the banks in the United States are members of the opposition. The Treasury orders are issued in the usual form, and it is left entirely discretionary with the banks in whose favor they are issued to make such arrangements with the banks on which the orders are drawn as shall be most for the convenience and interest of all parties concerned. This is a matter with

which the Secretary of the Treasury has, of right, nothing to do. He is bound to act according to the inviolable usage of the Department; and if the opposition directors of a distant bank choose to demand specie of a New York bank, for the purpose of embarrassing the institution, crippling its means of accommodating its customers, and thus spread confusion and panic through the community, we know of no way in which Mr. Woodbury can interfere to prevent the result. He but obeys the provisions of a law which clearly prescribes the mode in which he is to act. That he has every disposition so to discharge his imperative duties as to mitigate as much as possible the hardship of their necessary effect on the mercantile community, no man can entertain a reasonable doubt. He has expressed himself, as we see stated in the Journal of Commerce of this morning, ready to arrange the distribution of the surplus revenue in any manner, consistent with the law, which shall best subserve the interests of trade, and promote stability in the money market. That paper says, "no more drafts will be issued at present, and some already issued and transmitted to distant places, will be countermanded. It devolves on the deposit banks here to point out to the Secretary the manner by which, in their opinion, the objects of the law can be most conveniently accomplished." But the immediate cause of the financial embarrassments is in the law itself, and the Secretary of the Treasury, execute its provisions in what mode he may, cannot prevent commercial distress. In the meanwhile, the condition into which the community are thrown by a few drafts upon our banks for specie, is a forcible illustration, added to the many which had been previously afforded, of the beauties of that banking system of exclusive privileges by which the people have so long suffered themselves to be oppressed.

But the first, great, and all important cause of the pecuniary distress lies much deeper than any which the opposition papers assign. It is neither the Treasury order in relation to the public lands, nor the Treasury orders on deposit banks. These last have, at the very worst, but precipitated an evil, which had no such orders been issued, or no transfers in any way made, could by possibility have been long averted. It would have come next winter, and with a pressure greatly augmented by the delay. It would have fallen, like an avalanche, at the very season when revulsion is more fatal, because then the largest amounts of payments are to be made. The distribution law takes effect in January, and had not the necessity of complying with the conditions of the supplementary bill given the present harsh, but salutary check to speculation, the amount of credit, now so prodigiously inflated, would have been still further extended, and the shock of a sudden explosion would have been far more fearful and disastrous.

Without the distribution bill, even, a dreadful commercial revulsion could not long have been avoided. We were rushing on madly at a rate which could not long be continued. The great obstacle must have thrown us from our course, and dashed us to pieces. Look at the present state of the country. When did it ever before present such a spectacle of prodigiously distended credit? When did such a fever of speculation madden the brains of whole communities? When did all sorts of commodities bear such enormous prices? And when, at the same time, was there ever such vast consumption—such prodigality, wastefulness, and unthinking profusion? Is the treasury order the cause of this? Alas, it is one of its remote consequences. What filled your treasury to such overflowing, that some cunning politician was prompted by a consideration of the exuberance to devise the scheme of distribution? Speculation. What excited that spirit of speculation? The sudden and enormous increase of bank capital, and the corresponding inflation of bank currency. In the last eighteen months alone nearly one hundred millions of bank capital have been added to the previous amount. Examine the following bank statistics, derived from sources believed to be accurate, and see how prodigiously and rapidly our system of bank credit has been swollen:

Aggregate capital of the banks in the United States.	
In the year 1811 the total amount was	\$52,600,000
1815	82,200,000
1816	89,100,000
1820	126,000,000
1830	110,200,000
1835	196,250,000
1836 (August)	271,250,000
Increase in nine years (precise) 1820-36	49,500,000
Do six years	89,100,000
Do ten years	1836 181,050,000

Who can look at this statement, and not feel convinced that the cause of the present financial distress lies deeper than treasury orders; whether in relation to public lands or public deposits? This enormous increase of bank capital in the sixty years has been accompanied by a commensurate extension of private credits. The business of the country has been stimulated into most unwholesome and fatal activity. Circumstances, unhoped for, have occurred to aggravate the epidemic frenzy. The government has obtained a payment of long delayed indemnities from foreign powers; and new formed corporations have contracted large loans abroad. These sums, added to the product of our staples, have been exhausted by the excessive importations. Domestic speculation—speculation in the products of home consumption, in land, in town lots, in houses, in stock enterprises, in every thing, has kept pace, step for step, with the inordinate increase of foreign trade. What is to pay all this vast

accumulation of debt? It must come at last out of labor. It must come from the products of industry. We have been borrowing largely of the future, and have at last arrived at the point where we must pause and wait for the farmer, the mechanic, and patient hewer of wood and drawer of water to relieve us from our difficulties.

Reader, take home to your bosom this truth, and ponder well upon it, it is the bank system of this country, our wretched unequal, undemocratic system of special privileges, which occasions the difficulty we now begin to feel. It is not pretended that under the free trade system of credit, or under any system, commercial revolutions would not sometimes, and to some extent, take place. They are incident to the nature of man. Prosperity begets confidence; confidence leads to rashness; the example of one is imitated by another; and the delusion spreads until it is suddenly dissipated by some of those rude collisions, which are the unavoidable penalties of a violation of the laws of trade. But such fearful and fatal revolutions as mark the crisis of the commercial history of this country, would not, could not, take place under a free trade system of banking.

It is when ignorant legislators pretend to define by law the limits of credit and shaking at one time with unnecessary trepidation refuse to enlarge them to the wants of trade, while at another they extend them far beyond all reasonable scope—it is when such "tamperers with the currency" attempt to control what is in its nature uncontrollable, and should be free as air, that revulsion, panic, and commercial prostration necessarily ensue. While we have restraining laws, and especially chartered banks, we shall have periodical distress in the money market, more or less severe, as the period has been hastened or delayed by accidental causes. Party writers may at one time lay every disorder to the removal of the deposits, and at another to a treasury order; but whatever orders the Treasury may issue, the alternate inflations and contractions of the paper currency incident to such a pernicious system as ours will continue to produce their inevitable consequence, unwholesome activity of business, followed by prostration, sudden and disastrous.

We have exhausted our space for the present; but shall have more to say on this subject another day. There are some prophetic passages in the speech of Mr. Chamberlain on the distribution bill, last winter, to which we shall take an early occasion to ask the attention of our readers.

## FROM FLORIDA-OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Apalachicola Gazette of the 8th inst. brings the following intelligence, from which it appears that hostile movements have been commenced on the western side of Florida, with considerable spirit.

FROM TAMPA BAY.—The steamer Merchant, which left this port on the 25th ult. with a detachment of regulars and friendly Indians under the command of Col. Lane, for Tampa Bay, returned to our wharf again this morning.

We learn that Col. Lane, on his arrival at Tampa, lost not a moment in commencing operations, but with his usual activity, dashed into the enemy at once. They were enabled to land their forces at Tampa on the morning of the 30th; and having learned that a party of the hostiles had burned a house near that place the night before, Col. Lane, with a party of 19 mounted men, and about 100 friendly Indians on foot, set off the same afternoon in pursuit of them.

After a very rapid march of about 12 miles, the enemy were discovered on the opposite side of the Indian river. Col. Lane and his few mounted men, who were considerably in advance of the friendly Indians, made a most vigorous and gallant charge upon the enemy, driving them down the river to a large hammock; where, from the great disparity in numbers, they deemed it prudent to await the arrival of the friendly Indians, who were under the command of Major Watson, of Columbus, Geo. A brisk fire was however kept up by Col. Lane, and the enemy, held in check till the reinforcements arrived. As soon as the friendly Indians came up, a very animated fight across the river ensued, which lasted some fifteen minutes; when Major Watson ordered a charge, was himself the first to cross the river, and foremost throughout the fight. The hostiles soon gave ground, though slowly at first, and fought with desperation for a mile and a half, when the rout became general. They were pursued by Col. Lane and his mounted men, till night came on.

Colonel Lane was much exposed during the action, and his life was at one time probably saved by a Mr. King, of the regulars, who seeing an Indian taking aim at the Colonel, threw himself before his officer, and received the ball in his own body.

Major Watson has since been promoted, and the Colonel speaks in high terms of his conduct. Lieut. Leonard was also conspicuous for his bravery, having had his horse shot under him.

The loss of the whites was only two wounded. The enemy's loss not known, as night came on and prevented an examination.

The number of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, though estimated at from one to two hundred.

Soon after this affair, a diplomatic corps was sent out, and until their return, operations will cease.

At the annual meeting of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Lexington,

held in the Court House on Tuesday the 7th inst. at three o'clock P. M. Mr. William Richardson was called to the Chair, and Rev. S. V. Marshall was appointed Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Leacock.

The annual Report of the Board of Managers was read, and, on motion of Rev. N. H. Hall, seconded by Rev. S. V. Marshall, was unanimously received, approved and is as follows:

## REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE ORPHAN SOCIETY, NOVEMBER, 1836.

Each revolving year, which adds another to the age of an institution that owes its foundation and support to a benevolent community, brings pleasure and anxiety in its managers. They rejoice again in the good feelings which gave it being, and are again desirous its friends and patrons should know and approve its management. To visit and relieve the fatherless is an injunction of Holy Writ, one mark of "true religion and undefiled;" and we humbly pray our heavenly Father to bless those, who, from obedience and tenderness, founded and sustain this charity, and earnestly entreat all to unite with us in returning thanks to "Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift," for His protection of this little family during the past year. In this asylum, eighteen children are sheltered from the dangers and privations of an orphan state. With one exception, which was of short duration, they have enjoyed uninterrupted health. They have been decently and properly clad through each season; their moral and intellectual culture incessantly attended to; habits of industry carefully formed; personal neatness, so necessary to health and comfort, strictly enjoined; and a tender nurse provided to put the children in practice, and perform other duties connected with her station. All under the supervision of a judicious matron, who sees executed the wishes of the Managers, and to whose firm, yet mild administration of the laws, much of the success of the institution may be attributed.

The Treasury's Report exhibits the sum expended for the support of the family during the year 1836, and the limited means remaining to provide for them through the winter; they are insufficient; but the Managers, from a knowledge of the mining tenacity of their fellow citizens, feel encouraged to solicit them for assistance. To increase the number of annual subscribers is the earnest wish of every member. All acknowledge that in encouraging such a charity, they are promoting a most delightful means of good, with which no evil is mingled and from which it cannot be extracted by any earthly perversion of its object. Every woman's heart must glow with pleasure when she reflects, that in the asylum which she aids in maintaining, she can direct the eye of the indigent dying parent, whose children are to be left destitute, when she thinks of the balm which flows to their hearts when they hear, that those they leave in poverty overwhelmed will be saved from misery and vice, sheltered from the storms of life, when they can no longer counsel and protect them.

They are ministers of mercy who can thus direct, and the departing will bless them, and exclaim, "the bitterness of death is past!"

By order of the Board,

M. C. GRATZ, Sec. B. M. O. S.

The annual Report of the Treasury of the Society, was then read and unanimously received and approved.

THE TREASURY'S REPORT, From Oct. 4, 1835, to Nov. 1, 1836.

Monies received in yearly subscriptions and donations,	\$1061
Money at Interest,	500
Total,	1561

Monies EXPENDED,	
In Ward,	\$127.00
House Expenses,	638.26
Salaries of Matron and Assistant,	324.12
Total,	\$1089.38

Balance remaining, \$501.624

Balance in the Treasury, \$1,624

SARAH WARD,

Treasurer of the Orphan Society.

October 31, 1836.

On motion of Robert Wickliffe Sen. Esq. seconded by Rev. N. H. Hall,

Resolved, That the Reports of the Managers and Treasurer of the Society, together with the proceedings of this meeting be printed, and that the Editors of the several newspapers in this city, be respectfully requested to insert the same in the columns of their papers.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Hewitt, seconded by Rev. Dr. Fishback,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to visit all the wards and the citizens thereof, to solicit and obtain annual subscriptions and donations, either in money, clothing or provisions; and that each of the managers of the several denominations of this city and county, be requested to take up a public collection once a year, and use other means, leaving the time and manner with themselves, in aid of the funds of the Society of the Orphan Asylum.

Messrs R. Wickliffe Sen., N. H. Hall and Dr. Fishback, each addressed the Society in a highly interesting and appropriate manner.

Resolved, That the number and designation of the committee be left to the Board of Managers.

On motion of Rev. S. V. Marshall, seconded by N. H. Hall,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers whose term of service has just expired, be continued in office during another year.

The Society then adjourned after prayer by the Rev. N. H. Hall.

S. V. MARSHALL,

Secretary of the Meeting.

From the London Courier, Sept. 10.

ASCENT OF THE GREAT BALLOON.

On no previous occasion in the annals of navigation has public curiosity been so strongly excited as at that of the ascent of the stupendous "Key-At Vauxhall Balloon," which took place yesterday from the above fashionable gardens. Altho' the price of admission had been increased in half a crown, long before the doors were opened, which was not until half past one o'clock, a large number of persons were in waiting for admission. The doors being thrown open, the balloon was found to be already two thirds inflated, the process from the extraordinary size of the machine, having commenced as early as ten o'clock. About two o'clock, a sudden change took place in the weather, and from that hour until half past four o'clock, it rained incessantly; but the ardor of the lovers of grotesque occurrence, for they flocked into the gardens regardless of the pelting of the merciless storm, so elegantly dressed women and even opening their parasols to shield them from the rain, for fear of obscuring their view of the balloon.

Shortly after four o'clock, a favorable change appeared on the face of heaven, at which the balloon assumed the form of an immense pear. About half past four o'clock, the rain having subsided, preparations for the ascent were commenced; they, however, occupied nearly two hours, the power of the balloon several times raising a large part of the L. division of police, who had held out the netting from the ground, notwithstanding near thirty half hundred weights were also attached by ropes to the stupendous machine. At five o'clock a large party of the nobility were admitted by tickets within the arena, where the inflation took place. Among them were the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Coventry, with a party of ladies, Lord and Lady Cholmondeley, Count d'Orsay, Sir William Ashby, Charlesville, the Hon. L. Stanhope, Captains White, Ogle, Stopford, &c. Shortly afterwards the car, which on account of the weather, had been stripped of its splendid purple velvet covering and gilded eagle's heads, was brought forward, with only a covering of scarlet cloth, and attached to the ring

to which the ropes of the lifting had been fastened. Twenty four ballasts, each weighing fourteen pounds, were put within it, as were also six carrier pigeons, and a number of other articles. At 20 minutes to six o'clock, every thing being then ready, the following persons then entered the car:—Mr and Mrs. Harbath Green, Mr. J. Green, Captain Christie, Mr. T. Green, Cyr, one of the proprietors of the Gardens, another gentleman connected with the Gardens, and two other gentlemen, of the names of Steel and Holland, as we are informed. Two strong ropes were then attached, one on each side of the car, which were each held by upwards of fifty persons, on which Mr. C. Green commenced trying the power of the balloon, when he soon discovered he had got too much gas. After letting a considerable quantity escape, he called his niece, Miss Mary Ann Green, daughter of the late Mr. William Green, who immediately, and apparently very gladly, obeyed the summons, and jumped into the car, making the ninth adventurous spirit within its already crowded interior. The word was then given for the ropes to be loosened, but before that could be done, the rope across the loop by which the neck of the balloon is fastened, broke with a loud snap. The damage was, however, soon repaired, and after Mr. Green had allowed some of the gas to escape, the signal gun was fired, and exactly quarter past six the magnificent machine quitted terra firma, amidst the spontaneous cheers of the assembled company, the hand playing "God save the King." At this moment the interest of the scene was most intense; every spectator showed by his countenance the anxiety which he felt for the situation of the aeronauts.

No prize can be too great for the coolness and presence of mind displayed by Mr. Green in this somewhat trying situation. He gave his directions in a manner that inspired the crew of his comparatively frail vessel with confidence in his management, and, as it were, anticipated their security from accidents and dangers. The ascent was most magnificent, the word was given to cast off the last rope by which the balloon was retained; it shot with velocity from the earth, and mounted high in mid air, in the direction of Tunbridge, shifting its course from east to south-east. The shouts of the multitude, and the clang of the instruments of the military band which was stationed in the grounds, accompanied its flight. The aeronauts waved their hats and flags, and continued rapidly to rise. A graver sight, however, was really and truly what it has been said to be by the proprietors of the gardens—"a beautiful and stupendous balloon." The dimensions of it are enormous, it is 157 feet in circumference; the height is 80 feet. It is composed of 2,000 yards of silk, crimson and white, which is exceedingly thick in the fabric, and wove in a particular manner. The gorges are outlined by a cement invented by Mr. Green, of a nature so tenacious as to prevent all chance of separation. It contains 10,000 cubic feet of gas. The inflation was under the direction of Mr. Hutchinson. This alone is said to have cost £70. The peculiar heavy state of the atmosphere produced a weight of condensed air upon the surface of the balloon of nearly half a ton, but so highly rarified was the gas, that the balloon was sufficiently buoyant to have taken up twenty people. The aeronauts all displayed the greatest intrepidity, and were greeted with the loud cheers of the crowds assembled.

The interest in the ascent was enormous, "that a balloon would ascend from right to left ten paces," had created, was almost universal, and if the day had only held up first, according to the promise of the morning, there can be little doubt that the number of visitors on the occasion would have vastly exceeded any which had even before assembled within the limits of these gardens. As it was, the throng in the gardens amounted in many thousands, but the numbers within bore no proportion to those which had assembled without. Every point from which a view of the gas could be obtained was completely crowded, and many of the streets in the neighborhood were for a time wholly impassable. On Vauxhall Bridge, Millbank and the adjacent streets and roads, thousands were waiting for hours to witness the sight. Such a numerous attendance affords a strong indication of the deep and engrossing interest which is taken by the public generally in the cause of scientific discovery.

This is, if we mistake not, the largest machine of the kind that has ever been constructed, and the only one, with a single exception, in which more than two or three persons have ventured to elevate themselves from terra firma. The balloon in which the Duke of Chartres and three other individuals (two of whom were brothers, named Roberts,) ascended on the 15th July, 1784, from the Park of St. Cloud, measured 55 feet in length and 34 in diameter.

Descent of the Balloon.—The balloon, with its four passengers, descended near Chiffre, in Kent, at half past seven. Mr. E. C. de la Motte, immediately proceeded to Gravesend in a rail, and having despatched a man to the spot where the machine lay, came up to town in a post chaise without delay, leaving Mr. Green, with the other passengers, in charge of the balloon.

Dr. SAM. B. RICHARDSON  
Proposing to the Medical Class now assembling, to deliver a course of instruction, upon  
Topographical and Comparative Anatomy and Operative Surgery,

during the regular session of 1836-7. This will consist of lectures and demonstrations and are designed to be auxiliary to the regular course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University. An Introductory Lecture explanatory of the course proposed, will be delivered at the close of the week of regular introduction to the University of the time and place. A notice will be given.  
Lexington, Nov. 3, 1836.—69-21

FALL AND WINTER  
NEW GOODS.  
Great Bargains at Wholesale and Retail.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY,  
Opposite the Court House Main St. Lexington, Ky.

HAS just received and is now opening a very extensive assortment of Merchandise for Fall and Winter Sales. Among his Stock of Dry Goods are

Chinas, Cassimeres and Satinets, of all colors and qualities; Mohair and Pilot Cloth; Flushing and Petersburg; a splendid assortment of Rose Mackinaw and Whitney Blankets; English, French and German Plaid, Damask and Gro de Nap Merinos, (an elegant assortment); a large stock new style Prints; 4-4 French Chintz; plain and rich figured Satins; black and fancy colored Gro de Swiss, Dro de Grain and other French silks; needle worked Gowns and Collars; plain and embroidered Merinos, Thibet and other Shawls; Ladies' and Men's Gaiter Hose; Elastic Garters and Hosiery, (a full assortment); Fur Gloves, Men and Boys' Fur and Seal Caps; Ingrain, Hair and Passage Carpeting; Gilt and Mahogany Frame Glasses; Brass Antiques, Shovel and Trunks; a large assortment of Shoes and Boots; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saturated Over Shoes, do Water Proof Gaiter Boots, do Fur Trimmings Kid Shoes, do Gaiter Boots and Seal Boots, do sup. Lasting and Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY,  
A large stock; Glass, Queensware and China, &c. &c.—All of which were selected with great care by himself in the Eastern Cities, and will be sold either at Wholesale or Retail, at a usually small advance. He invites all who desire up-to-date GOOD and CHEAP Bargains to give him a call, confident that he will give them all satisfaction in their purchases.—Come and try.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY,  
Nov 7—69-20







## NOVEMBER. Magnificent Capitals



As the year advances so does the brilliancy of our Schemes increase, and we may with truth say, SYLVESTER has never before offered such a brilliant GALAXY OF PRIZES as he now lays before his friends for the month of November. This is no exaggeration for the Schemes speak for themselves—a rapid succession of the following Capitals:

**3 PRIZES OF \$30,000!!**  
**\$50,000! 40,000! 30,000!**

**25,000 DOLLARS!!**  
2 of \$20,000! 15,000! 5 of \$10,000!!  
is all of which we solicit early application to ensure supply.

S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, New York.

200 Prizes of 500 DOLLARS.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**  
CLASS No. 11.

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg,  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Nov. 5, 1836.

**CAPITALS.**

30,000 dollars—10,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—

3,317 dollars—2 of 2,500 dollars—10 of

1,500 dollars—200 of 500 dollars.

**Tickets Ten Dollars.**

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

**All Prizes.**

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.**

CLASS No. 23, FOR 1836.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Saturday, November 12, 1836.

**SCHEME.**

30,000 Dollars—8,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—

2,200 dollars—2,000 dollars—10 prizes of

1,000 dollars—20 of 500 dollars—20 of

250 dollars—30 of 200 dollars &c. &c.

**Tickets only \$10.**

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$110. Packages of Shares in proportion.

In this Lottery all those tickets having no drawn numbers on them will be each entitled to THREE DOLLARS, without discount. You cannot do better than adventure in this SCHEME.

**Capital 25,000 dollars.**

Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 7.

Endowing the Leeburg Academy, and for other purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Nov. 19, 1836.

**CAPITALS.**

25,000 dollars—10,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—

3,000 dollars—2,000 dollars—50 of

1,000 dollars—64 of 250 dollars &c.

**Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.**

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will cost only 130 Dollars.—Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's House.

**50,000 DOLLARS.**

LOOK AT THIS!

Alexandria Lottery, Class B.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Thursday, November 24, 1836.

**RICH AND SPLENDID SCHEME.**

50,000 dollars—20,000 dollars—10,000 dollars—

5,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—3,100 dollars—

3,000 dollars—2,500 dollars—2,000 dollars—

50 Prizes of 1,000 dollars each!

50 " 500 " "

50 " 300 " "

61 Prizes of 200 DOLLARS!

**Tickets only \$10.**

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 140 dollars. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**BOTANIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.**

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Maincross street,

Lexington, Ky. Always at home when not absent.

DOCT. LEWIS'S STIMULATING LINIMENT—remarkable for relieving pain, &c. for sale by

H. T. N. BENEDICT.

**BOTANIC DRUG STORE AND INFIRMARY.**

HOME FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Maincross street, Lexington.

H. T. N. BENEDICT.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED for sale.

Sep 20 60-1f H. T. N. B.

**TO PRINTERS.**

**VALUABLE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.**

I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, my PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in Danville. The Materials are almost entirely new. It is one of the oldest Offices in the State, having sustained itself 17 years, and its patronage is still increasing. To an industrious young man just commencing business, this establishment offers an inducement rarely to be met with. Any person wishing to purchase, will call and examine its situation.

J. J. POLK.

Sep 3—55-1f.

**FOR SALE—100 Fat Hogs.** Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Lexington, Oct. 20, 1836.

## TRANSLVANIA UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are on Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUDLEY; Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL; Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOK; Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children by Doctor RICHARDSON; Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SHOOT; Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YANDELL.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbath excepted. The fee to the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$20.

It is thought proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as to the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt in all the country, that sum will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty,  
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.

Lex. Ky. July 11th, 1836.—37-1st Nov.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Banner, Nashville, Tenn; Republican, St. Louis, Mo; Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala. State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss; Bulletin, New Orleans, Reg. Milledgeville, Geo; Republican, Savannah; Courier & Mercury, Charleston, S. C; Register, Raleigh, N. C; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C; Whig, Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington City.

**FOR SALE.**

A beautiful country residence upon the Tates creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. H. Morton. The place contains about 50 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out-houses; a spring of delicious water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve Looms, to which is attached an excellent Grind Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville,

or to CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington.

July 15, 1836—38-1f

**JUST RECEIVED.**

A LARGE, FRESH, and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

**MEDICINES,**

particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,

**300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.**

150 " GLAUBER DO.

75 " GUM ARABIC.

75 " PULV. RHUBARB.

40 " SUPERIOR CALOMEL.

15 " SUI OPIUM.

12 doz. SWAINSON'S CELEBRATED PAIN-EXPELLER, for the cure of

Rheumatism, Cold, Cold Expressed CASTOR OIL, superior, warranted

5 " ALOOLIOH, &c., and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of

SAML. C. TROTTER, Chapside,

near the North'n Bk. Lexington, Ky.

July 20, 1836.—39-1f

**JABEZ BEACH.**

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, as manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

**100 DOLLAR REWARD.**

STOLEN since the 1st inst. Four PLOUGHS, two of which were manufactured by W. & S. C. George, with their names branded on each beam. The other two were manufactured by Raymond & Hart of Cincinnati, with their names painted on each beam. The hand held on the handles of the Cincinnati ploughs not painted on; the mould board very similar to Rockhill's, and ground smooth on the face.

The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief and ploughs.

JOSEPH BRUN.

Lex. Sept 20 1836—57-1st Nov.

**PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can write well recommended. B & H.

Lex Sept 7.—53-1f

**NOTICE.**

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with Ingersoll & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public

JAMES COOK.

April 23,—15-1f—Dayton Dr. Herald.

## LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

## Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

**CAPITAL,**

**300,000 Dollars!**



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their CARGOES against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

THOMAS SMITH, President.

JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON, WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.

Lex Sept 23, 1836—58-1f

## THRESHING MACHINE, And Horse Power.

THIS undersigned having purchased the right of

S. S. ALLEN, to construct and sell his PATENT THRESHING MACHINE for getting out Grain, and for applying Horse Power, are prepared to have them constructed on the shortest notice. The following certificates, from practical farmers, it is presumed, will be a sufficient recommendation to these Machines.

SANDERS & INNIS, H. ATCHISON, Jr.

Sept 14, 1836 59-1f

I certify, that Mr. S. S. Allen's Threshing Machine was put in operation at this place, and that it performed remarkably well, superior to any other Machine of the kind that I have ever tried. From the experiment I witnessed with it, I have no doubt that with two horses, and well attended, it would get several hundred bushels of grain in the course of a day. Signed,

Ashland, Aug. 31st, 1836. H. CLAY.

I concur in the above opinion of Mr. Clay, having seen Mr. Allen's Threshing Machine in operation. I consider it a valuable improvement on those heretofore in use in this country. Signed,

GEO. POINDEXTER.

I certify, that I have examined the Threshing Machine of Mr. S. S. Allen's, and think it decidedly the best Machine of the kind I have ever seen, and I have no doubt, if it was driven by two horses, and well attended, it would thresh out several hundred bushels in a day. Signed,

Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1836.

North Elkhorn Spet. 9th, 1836.

I have seen in operation, on the farm of my neighbor Col. Hamilton Atchison, the Threshing Machine of Mr. S. S. Allen, and feel free to declare, that I consider it a valuable improvement, and much preferable to other Machines I have seen, not only in regard to the speed and facility in getting out grain, the simplicity of its construction, and keeping in order, but especially its superior manner in detaching the grain from the straw, and the straight and fine condition in which the straw is left for the cutting box, or rather agricultural purposes. Signed,

THOS. A. RUSSELL.

**BACON, BACON!**

JUST RECEIVED, one hundred Hams of Bacon, put up expressly for family use also a few kegs of leaf lard, which will be sold low for cash.

ROBERT GRAY.

Lex. August 15, 1836—46.

**TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF THE MONITOR.**

THE publisher of this paper, partaking of the general feeling of the democracy of Kentucky, as regards the prospects of success for their candidates in the ensuing November election, and believing that the accomplishment of this object depends upon the zeal and exertions of their friends, in spreading before the people sound political intelligence, and counteracting the baleful efforts of their foes; is induced to suggest to his political friends and patrons, the propriety of extending the circulation of the Maysville Monitor, as an auxiliary in the consummation of this desired end. His exertions to render the Monitor useful in the cause of patriotism and democracy, while they have been assiduous and untiring, have been attended with no inconsiderable expense. The extension of the subscription list, he flatters himself, may be attended with results favorable to the promotion of the cause of Republican principles, and destructive in faction: at the same time it will enable him to persevere in the improvement of his paper.

Our friends in the State are sufficiently aware of the sleepless vigilance of their opponents at all times, to know that their success in the late election will be attended with no relaxation of their efforts, but on the contrary will inspire and embolden them to greater daring and courage, than has ever yet marked their hostility to the purity of the Republic. Their editors, therefore, feel that in the field, and every effort that interest, malice, or ingenuity can suggest, will be placed in speedy requisition. Pudence, justice, nor even the restraints of morality, will be regarded, when an object as great as the overthrow of the towering colossus of American rights, is before their visions. Their phalanx of newspapers, whose editors long for the spoils of victory, will more anxiously have displayed in the late encounter, a reckless and daring industry, seldom if ever exceeded by any political partisans. What may we not expect from them in the succeeding conflict? Their papers find their way into every nook and corner of the State, and if we expect to cope with them, we should at least be placed upon an equal footing. Let the first object then be to give a wide circulation in the Democratic papers in the State. Let them follow the poison for which they will carry the antidote. Let our friends in every county from committees, and make this a primary object of their exertion.

To make it an object with the democracy to circulate the Monitor, it will be afforded for the coming Three Months, to companies of TEN, or more, at the rate of \$5 per ten copies, if paid in advance. Single copies, or less number than ten, will cost the usual price—62 cents for three months.

Agents and subscribers to the Monitor, are requested to use their exertions in obtaining additional names, and will confer a favor by sending them immediately to this office.

Maysville, Sept. 1st, 1836.

## APPRENTICES WANTED TO THE CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS.

YOUTHS from 14 to 15 years of age, of respectable families will be preferred. Parents who have children they would like to have learn a good and profitable trade—one which is as good, if not better than any other now followed, would do well to apply immediately to

M. GIRON,

Sept. 53-1f Mill street, Lexington Ky.

## NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE Stockholders of the Northern Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified, that the sixth instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 15th November next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1836—44-1d

## NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made in the North Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or misplaced.

JOS. PICKLIN.

June 30th 1836—34.

## NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the purchasers at my sale last fall, that their bonds will become due on the 18th day of November next, at which time they must be promptly paid, to avoid interest and costs; as all not paid will be indiscriminately put in suit for the recovery of the same.

WM. BOON.

October, 1836.—63 3v

## E. & F. FABER, Machinists & Machine Card Manufacturers.

LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

HAVING extended their Manufactory, are now prepared to execute all orders, at the shortest notice, for Handmill Machinery, viz: Double and Single Carding Machines, Wool Packs, Combers, with any number of Tubes, Shearing, Brushing, and Napping Machines, Broad and Narrow, Roller Jacks of any number of Spindles, Card Cleaners, Comb Plate, Card Pliers, Spindles, Press Paper, Press Screws, Shear Blades, Revolving and Vibrating, &c.

Manufacturing Machine Cards of every description, they are able to sell Wool Carding Machines at reduced prices.

They also have Machinery, and are prepared to grind Shear Blades.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1836.—62-Sich P. Times

## JOHN WILSON, SILVER AND BRASS PLATER.

on Main street, nearly opposite Beckman's Hotel.

WHERE he can be had all kinds of Solidity and Harness Mounting, Bird Bits and Stirrup Irons, domestic and imported—low for cash.

Also—Hugh Wilson's Purifying Vegetable Medicine.

Oct. 13—3m—62

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Woodford County Circuit, &c.

September Term, 1836.

Fielding Davis, Complainant, &c., complainants, against Joseph Eaton's heirs, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel and filed his petition herein, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Ananias M. Buckingham, Dis Paine, Emily Eaton, and David Eaton, are not residents of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to appear and answer the complainant's bill according to law and the rules of this court—it is therefore ordered that unless the said non resident defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of the next March term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy.

Att. RIDGELY GREATHOUSE, &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 10—61—2m

## NOTICE.

WE have removed our STORE to the Room recently occupied by James G. McKinney, Esq., where our friends and customers are solicited to call.

To the former customers of Mr. McKinney we look with much confidence, and hope they will favor us with a continuance of their custom to the house, by which we hope a mutual benefit will be derived. Having added part of our stock to that purchased of Mr. McKinney, which makes our assortment large and very complete, we are disposed to sell good bargains to those who may favour us with their calls.

On hand a first rate Stock of

CLOTHS, SATINETTS, MERINOTS & OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS.